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120,000 Koreans in Japan Rally Against Re-invasion of S. Korea by Japanese Militarists

The "South Korea-Japan Political Talks" were recently held in Tokyo at a time when U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs Harriman and Kennedy's Special Advisor Chester Bowles are now visiting the Far East.

At this juncture, some 120,000 Korean citizens on March 17 held rallies against the "political talks" in Tokyo, Osaka, Aichi, Fukuoka and other parts of Japan.

Some 10,000 Korean citizens gathering at the "Central Rally Against Re-invasion of South Korea by Japanese Militarists and 'S. Korea-Japan Talks,'" held on March 17 in Tokyo.

Some 10,000 Korean citizens in the Kanto district participated in the "Central Rally Against Re-invasion of South Korea by the Japanese Militarists and 'South Korea-Japan Talks,'" held in Tokyo.

The rally was seethed with the burning indignation at the U.S.-backed re-invasion of South Korea by the Japanese militarists and at the traitorous acts of the Pak Chung Hi clique to sell out the fatherland to U.S. and Japanese imperialism.

Li Ge Beck, Vice-Chairman of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan spoke at the rally.

He uncovered historically the barbarous oppression and exploitation of the Korean people by the Japanese militarists.

He stated that the Japanese militarists, sworn enemy of the Korean people, were invading again South Korea, continuing:

If a conscientious Korean, he will never remain indifferent to the vicious intrigues by the Japanese militarists."

He called upon the participants to smash the aggressive design of the Japanese militarists, overthrow the traitorous Pak Chung Hi clique, and to force the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea, in order to achieve independent unification of the fatherland as soon as possible.

Following the Vice-Chairman, guests from the Japan Communist Party, Japan Socialist Party, Liaison Council Against "South Korea-Japan Talks" addressed the rally.

The guests unanimously expressed their determination to smash the "South Korea-Japan Talks," hand in hand with the Korean people.

The rally adopted a protest against the Japanese government and another against U.S. President Kennedy.

After the rally, the participants demonstrated through busy streets of Tokyo.

Premier Kim Il Sung Cables to New Burmese Premier

PYONGYANG, March 9–Premier Kim Il Sung sent a telegram today to Prime Minister Ne Win in connection with the decision of the DPRK Government to recognize the new government of the Union of Burma.

The telegram reads:

I extend my congratulations to your Excellency for your assumption of office as Prime Minister of the new government of the Union of Burma and have the honour to inform you that the DPRK Government has decided to recognize your government.

Frimly believing that the relations of freindship and cooperation between our two countries will be further developed in the future, I wish the Burmese people great successes in their struggle against the aggressive policy of imperialism and for the consolidation of national independence.

Ceylonese Students Demand Withdrawal of U.S. Army from South Korea

COLOMBO, March 7(Hsinhua)-The Congress of Ceylonese Students' Union on March 4 in Colombo strongly demanded the withdrawal of U.S. army from South Korea, supporting peaceful unification of Korea.

This was demanded in the resolution on Korea, which was adopted at the meeting along with a resolution opposing colonialism, imperialism and neo-colonialism.

Students in Sofia Denounce Japanese Plot to Reintrude South Korea

A students' gathering protesting against the intrigue of the Japanese militarists to invade South Korea again was recently held at the Students' Cultural House in Sofia, according to information from the capital of Bulgaria.

The gathering was attended by students of Korea and other socialist countries, of Japan, Cuba, Indonesia, Iraq, Syria, Algeria, Guinea, Ghana, the Sudan and other countries studying there.

The attendants of the meeting unanimously adopted a protest telegram addressed to the Japanese Government. The telegram demanded the Japanese militarists to give up at once their plot to invade South Korea again.

Editorial

We Expose Dangerous Complot Hatched By U.S.-Manipulated "South Korea-Japan Talks"

(1)

The "Foreign Minister-Level South Korea-Japan Political Talks," held in Tokyo between March 12 and 17, came as something like a climax to the backstage manipulations over the South Korean Japan rapproachement.

As is well known, the United States has been nourishing for a long time the idea of setting up, with Japan as its backbone, a "NEATO" military bloc, spearheaded against the DPRR, the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China. The conclusion of the U.S.-Japan "Security" Treaty in 1960 and the rebirth of Japanese militarism was the first step in creating such an aggressive bloc, and the South Korea-Japan rapproachement is the second step.

Realizing that their fate is like the setting sun in the western sky in South Korea, Japan, South Vietnam and Laos, the U.S. imperialists have recently become frantic in their efforts to bring to an early conclusion the "South Korea-Japan Talks."

This can be seen through U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs Harriman's statement made before leaving recently for the Far East. Harriman said in his statement that Japan could play a major role in cooperation with the United States and that the United States was deeply concerned for the "normalization of relations" between the two valuable "allies," namely Japan and South Korea.

(2)

According to the official version, the present talks are to complete the "normalizationof relations" between South Korea and Japan, by settling pending questions such as "property claim," "legal status of Koreans in Japan" and "fishery problem." In reality, however, the South Korea-Japan rapproachement has nothing to do with normalization of relations in the usual sense of the term.

The talk about "normalization" in the given case serves only as a camouflage for a complot between Pak Chung Hi's military dictatorship and Japanese reaction.

It is known, for instance, from American circles, that the Seoul military are making extensive use of Japanese-made lorries and other means of transportation. Of 130 million dollars worth of military equipment exported from Japan to Asia in recent years, a considerable part went to South Korea.

The military ties between Seoul and Tokyo become more sinister when we take into consideration the fact that U.S. diplomacy is now bent on building the "NEATO" military alliance, the "last link," as some American papers put it, in the chain of the military blocs with which U.S. imperialism has girdled the world.

U.S. imperialism pursues yet another aim in promoting the current "South Korea-Japan Talks." The point is that U.S. aggressive "aid" policy in South Korea resulted in only people's poverty and hunger in that part of Korea, once the country's granary. This picture is especially gloomy against the background of the tremendous economic achievements in the northern part of the country.

This striking contrast between North and South Korea pinpoints the harmful consequences of U.S. colonial rule in South Korea. Conviction is daily growing among broad sections of the South Korean people that the wayout should be sought in driving out the U.S. imperialists and accomplishing peaceful unification of the country.

Under these circumstances, the U.S. imperialists are urging the Japanese monopolies to infiltrate into South Korea, in their desperate attempt to tighten their grip on South Korea, laying a new obstracle in the way of peaceful unification of Korea.

And there is nothing surprising in that Japanese monoplies have responded eagerly to the invitation to invest in South Korea. This is what they wanted for years. To restore its economic potential with the help of U.S. imperialism and its South Korean puppets and again start a broad expansion in Asia—such is the strategic aim of Japanese militarists' foreign policy in the postwar years.

It is precisely against these backgrounds that the current "South Korea-Japan Talks" are proceeding.

(3)

A new serious danger has arisen to South Korea. The South Korean peopleare now threatened to be the target of double colonial oppression by the U.S. and Japanese imperialists. The U.S. imperialists's policy, encouraging the expansionist plans of Japanese monopolies, not only threatens to perpetuate the split of Korea, but also increases the menace to peace beyond the Korean Peninsula.

Denouncing strongly the heinous designs of the Pak Chung Hi clique to offer not only the economy, of South Korea but the political and military control over to the Japanese militarists, we declare that we will never pardon their treacherous acts to sell out our land.

We, Korean people, will surely frustrate the nefarious plot of the U.S. imperialists to prolong their colonial rule over South Korea even by dragging in the Japanese militarists.

No matter how wild the Japanese militarists may run in an attempt to realize their aggressive dream, all what they have concocted will become invalid and they will be unable to escape a shameful defeat in the face of decisive struggles of the Korean and Japanese peoples, positively supported by peace-loving peoples of the world.

Through our actual life, we, Korean people, have learned to distinguish the enemy from our friends and clearly see the road ahead of us, a road to peaceful unification of our fatherland and world peace.

Let's smash "South Korea-Japan Talks!"

Brisk Farming Preparations Under Way in North Korea

Tractor drivers are waging a campaign for tilling 900-1,000 hectares of fields a year per tractor. They will plough this spring 50 per cent more fields than in the spring of last year.

2,000 more tractors will take part this spring in the farm work than in the preceding spring.

Compost is piled up all over the fields. This is the busiest season for cooperatives' saw mills and experimental houses, too.

The agricultural cooperatives in all parts of the country had fulfilled their plan for compost production at a 102.2 per cent by the end of February, thus ensuring enough compost to apply an average of some 20 more tons of compost than last year.

More than 70 per cent of compost has already been carried out to the fields.

For ameliorating land, over 210,000 hectares of fields have been carpeted with humus soil.

The fertilizer factories in the Heungnam area have sent upwards of 105,000 tons of chemical fertilizers, entering this year.

All the reservoirs are brimming with life-giving water. According to data of the Ministry of Agriculture, 13.6 per cent more water has been secured for irrigation than at the end of March last year.

The agricultural cooperatives are planning to transplant cold-bed rice weedlings this year on over 50 per cent of the total paddy fields. They have already prepared 1.5-2 times as much materials for cold frames as in last year's spring.

Seed sprouting tests of all grains are under way in all cooperatives.

The campaign for creating "100,000-ton counties," "70,000-ton counties," "50,000-ton counties"—a drive for raising the per jungbo output of grains—is successfully carried out.

The Agricultural Ministry source announced that the farming preparations are being pushed ahead over one month earlier than in the previous year in North Korea.

Co-operative members in North Korea hauling manure to fields with the help of a near-by farm machine station.

Meanwhile, the tractors of the 17 farm machine stations in North Pyungan Province are now all busy ploughing fields with the advent of spring.

The rural villages of the province are being supplied with a large number of big farm machines and medium and small farm implements every day by machine plants throughout the country and farm implement factories in the province.

In the recent years the province has made a big stride forward in rural mechanisation with the assistance of the central and local industries. At present the farm machine stations in the province have nearly 500 more tractors and lorries than in 1960. Last year the number of tractors per 100 hectares grew by 0.18 and that of motorized machines rose to 8,000 at present, or 3.4 times as against the previous year. The proportion of mechanisation in main farm work rose to 72.2 per cent. In Changsung and Byukdong counties, remote mountaineous districts where even hoes and shovels were in short in the past, some 100 tractors and lorries are working in the fields.

The number of technicians skilfully handling and producing machines and contrivers of improved farm machines has also grown. Some 20 kinds of new farm machines including highly-efficent rice and maize thrashers were manufactured and introduced last year.

Rural mechanisation is steadily progressing in the province. Eight farm machine stations will be newly set up in the province this year.

The area tilled by tractors will expand this year by 40,000 hectares and the proportion of mechanisation in farm work will grow by 20-30 per cent. The kinds of work by machines will also increase by 22.

More Chemical Fertilizer Supplied to Rural Areas

PYONGYANG, March 10 (KCNA)—The workers of the fertilizer factories in the Hamheung area who are all out to help the peasants in the battle for scaling the height of 5 million tons of grain this year are keeping the daily output of chemical fertilizers on the level of 2,100 to 2,300 tons.

In the past two months the Heugnam Fertilizer Factory turned out over 3,000 tons of fertilizers outside the plan and the ammonium chloride shop of the Bongoong Ammonium Factory over 1,500 tons.

The chemical fertilizers are being quickly sent to the rural communities with the approach of spring tillage.

Korean Workers Attack U.S. Aggression in S. Vietnam

PYONGYANG, March 7 (KCNA)—Angry shouts denouncing the wily aggressive machinations of U.S. imperialism in South Vietnam are ringing out from among the Korean working people.

Today, the employees of the Pyongyang Textile Combine held a meeting.

Addressing the meeting, Kim Ke Suk, manager of the combine, said:

A critical situation has been created in South Vietnam owing to the recent establishment of the "Military Assistance Command," a U.S. operational command in South Vietnam, and to the frantic machination of the U.S. imperialists to expand aggressive war.

He concluded his report by declaring that the workers of the combine, together with the entire Korean working class, fully support South Vietnamese people's struggle for national independence against U.S. imperialism.

Korean-Mali Joint Communique Signed

BAMAKO, March 10 (KCNA)—A joint communique between the Korean Government Trade Delegation and Government Trade Ddelegation of the Republic of Mali was issued on March 6 in Bamako in connection with the visit of the Government Trade Delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Republic of Mali, according to information from Bamako.

The communique reads in part:

The Government Trade Delegation of the DPRK visited the Republic of Mali from Feb. 22 to March 6, 1962.

The delegations of the two countries signed on March 6 in Bamako a protocol on mutual commodity delivery and payment for 1962 on the principle of understanding, equality and mutual benefits.

The DPRK will export to the Republic of Mali various fabrics, textile products, porcelain, glassware, enamelware, vinyl products and other commodities and the Republic of Mali will export peanuts, honey and other goods to the DPRK.

Plan on Cultural Exchange

Later on March 7, a plan on cultural exchange between the DPRK and the Republic of Mali for 1962-1963 was signed in Bamako, according to information from the capital of Mali.

The plan envisages the exchange of friendship and cultural delegations, students and exhibitions exchange between the two countries, mutual exchange of data on science, culture, arts, public health and education and mutual cooperation in radio broadcasting and film production.

U.S. Plot to Re-invade Cuba Flayed

Pyongyang Shinmoon, datelined March 7, carried an article condemning the U.S. imperialists for more undisguisedly stepping up preparations for another armed invasion against Cuba.

The article exposes the fact that the U.S. imperialists have infiltrated a "U-2" spy plane into the territorial air of Cuba and turned the "Standard Oil Company" office in Guatemala into army barracks for the aggression of Cuba. They are training mercenary soldiers in different parts of Guatemala.

All the facts tell crearly that the U.S. imperialists are wolves as ever and the most truculent enemy of the people the world over.

Firmly rallying around the revolutionary government headed by Prime Minister Fidel Castro, the heroic Cuban people are ready to safeguard, at any cost, the freedom of the motherland and the gains of the revolution, smashing the new aggressive intentions of the U.S. imperialists.

In their just struggle the Cuban people are not alone. They command the unanimous support and encouragement of the people of Latin America and the people of the mighty socialist camp and the world

Guatemala:

Minjoo Chosun, organ of the DPRK Government, on March 8 printed an article supporting the struggle of the Guatemalan people against the pro-American reactionary dictatorial regime of Ydigoras.

Pointing to the steady expansion of the partisan units and their armed struggle under the support of broader sections of the people, the article says that this is an eruption of the irrepressible indignation of the people against the U.S. imperialists and the Ydigoras clique who have imposed hunger, obscuration and rightlossness upon them.

The anti-dictatorial struggle of the Guatemalan people, together with the anti-American, anti-dictatorial struggle of the people sweeping Venezuela and other Latin American states spreads like a prairie fire, clearly showing the new development of the national, democratic revolution steadily mounting in this continent under the influence of the Cuban Revolution.

Brilliant Prospect of Seven-Year Plan (1961-1967)

—Progress of Science—

During the Seven-Year Plan period the Korean scientists will focuss primary attention on the scientific research of those themes that will promote the further development of the national economy by more effectively utilizing the rich natural resources and favourable natural conditions in the country.

It is also envisaged in the Seven-Year Plan period that research work will be actively pushed ahead for nature-remaking and the comprehensive utilization of land such as the reclamation of vast land, expansion of irrigation and power generation networks and the utilization of tidal land.

In view of the growing demand for power, the survey of the power resources and coal deposits will also be stepped up. Along with this, research work on atomic power, solar heat, subterranean heat, tidal power and other new power resources will make headway.

The research for using atomic energy in production will be carried out on a forward looking basis and the research for comprehensively using radioactive isotope and radial rays in all branches of the national economy will be powerfully sped up. On the basis of home raw materials the research into germanium, silicon and semi-conductor will be further strengthened and the production processes for semi-conductor elements will be established and the range of its utilization gradually expanded.

For the effective use in all domains of the national economy, new, larger electronic computers will be manufactured on the basis of the experiences gained in making the first electronic computer, and the research into the translating machine will also be completed.

In the next seven years, great progress will be made in the vork for accelerating the chemicalization of the country. Our scientists have already made big contribution to this end. On the basis of their successful research into vinalon, vinyl chloride and so on, they will actively continue the research into high-quality synthetic fibres, synthetic resin, synthetic rubber, agricultural chemicals, chemical fertilizers, dyestuffs, paints, medicines and others. Notably, the Seven-Year Plan will witness the complete solution of the question of gasifying anthracite for obtaining organic synthetic raw materials with the minimum consumption of electricity.

For firmly estabslihing the metallurgical industry system in conformity with the raw materials and fuel conditions of the country, they will consummate the research into the steel making method from granulated iron and the methods of iron production by ferrocoke, ball ore and deoxidized ore and accelerate their introduction into production.

During the Seven-Year Plan period, study will be made for ensuring various special materials with elements produced in quantities in our country.

The scientists will also strengthen the research work in experimental biology connected with the improvement of the species of animals and plants.

Signal advance will be made in the research for the mechanization and automation of of production processes which hold an important place in the technical evolution of the country. In the Seven-Year Plan period, much more efforts will be directed to the domains of machine building and electronic engineering for the comprehensive machanization, and decisive acceleration of automation stepped up in all branches of the national economy. Special attention will be paid to the industry producing material for machine building. The study for production on our own necessary elements for automation will also be intensified.

The hydrographical research will make further development.

The study in the domains of basic sciences such as mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, etc. will also make headway.

Starvation Sweeps S. Korean Rural and Urban Areas

Radio Seoul recently reported that 3,400,000 foodless peasants are in need of relief measures in South Korea at present.

As was already reported by South Korean News Agency Hapdong Tongshin on Feb. 22, even the military regime of South Korea had made public that out of the total South Korean foodless population 1,594,000(over one million peasants included) were awaiting urgent relief.

This proves that mass starvation is rapidly sweeping the South Korean rural villages with the advent of the spring season. Foodless peasants are starving to death one after another.

The bulk of poor peasant families comprising two-thirds of the peasantry and tilling less than one hectare each are unable to support themselves. Statistics show that with the exception of a small number of peasant households almost all the peasant families can not eke out their livelhood without income from sideline occupations, the above radio reported.

Last year's grain output decreased by 25 per cent as against 1936 under the rule of Japanese imperialism. But, the U.S. imperialists and the military fascist rogues are tightening the merciless plunder of peasants. They have raised the "Farm Land Tax" by fifteen per cent by framing up the "standards for land tax assessment."

No job, no house to live in, no one to rely on!

Hunger Kills More People in Cities

Kookje Shinbo, South Korean paper, reports about the death from starvation of a 63-year-old man in the tent village in Samyangdong, Sungbook district, Seoul, on March 7.

According to the report, this old man had been working over ten hours a day in his old age till he lost his job after the military coup. He was evicted from his board house, too, and moved into the above-said slum quarters. There was no one around him when he breathed his last, the paper says.

Having no job, nothing to eat and wear and no one to rely upon, many people are meeting tragic ends in South Korea under the occupation of the U.S. imperialists.

A few days ago a 35-year-old unemployed starved to death on a back street in Daichangdong, Pusan, and another old man on a roadside in Rungchon Myun, Jinyang County, South Kyungsang Province.

S.Korean Junta Continues Arresting of Journalists

SEOUL, March 11(UPI)–The Pak Chung Hi clique who are frantically suppressing the press again jailed journalists for reporting truth, according to a UPI report from Seoul.

The jailed journalists are Choi Ho, vice-editor-in-chief of Tonga Ilbo, Li Hoon Bok, director of the social affairs department of the paper, and Nam Si Wook, a reporter.

They truthfully reported the "death by starvation and cold" on March 7 of an old man named Kim Man Bok who lived in a tent hut in Samyang Dong, Sungbook district, Seoul.

The above South Korean journalists pointed out that the tent village on the hill in Samyang Dong is a "concentration tents of paupers" who had their houses torn down by the military authorities in June last year and wrote that old man Kim Man Bok "lived from hand to mouth, eating gruel."

1,200 Babies Abandoned in Pusan

1,212 babies were deserted in Pusan last year, according to a radio report of South Korea. In 1960 there were 671 foundlings in this city. Owing to the extreme difficulties of living more babies are abandoned in other places of South Korea, too.

More Atrocities by U.S. Soldiers

SEOUL, March 7(Hapdong Tongshin)–An unidentified American soldier committed on March 5 an outrage against a Korean named Li Ki Yong, 35, in Yangjoo County, Kyonggi Province, according to a Hapdong Tongshin report from Seoul. The soldier stabbed Li Ki Yong on the face and body, mortally wounding him.

Another report of the news agency conveys a similar bestiality by the U.S. soldier against a Korean woman on March 3 in Siheung County, Kyonggi Province. Orbitis Roston (transcribed from Korean) belonging to the 7th Missile Battalion, 38th U.S. Regiment, pounced on a Korean woman named Choi Ok Ja, whom he came across in Doksan Ri, Dong Myun, Siheung County, on the pretext that she "had a haughty bearing."

Such outrages of the U.S. soldiers are growing rife in defiance of the resolute denunciation of the Korean people.

"S. Korea-Japan Bonded Processing and Trade"—Means of Reaggression

The "Japanese Inspection Group for Bonded Processing and Trade," a scout for the Japanese militarists, presentedthe "investment application for bonded processing" in 14 domains including fishery and foodstuff and textile industries to the South Korean military "regime," according to South Korean News Agency Dongyang Tongshin.

At this time, the Pak Chung Hi outfit arranged the establishment of the "South Korea-Japan Mining and Industrial Development Company" for the facilitation of the Japanese investment in bonded processing, mutual guarantee, assistance in application for bonded processing factory sites and mutual facilitation in the work of dealing with each other's government.

All these throw ample light on the fact that the "Bonded Processing and Trade," which has been pushed ahead by the Pak Chung Hi clique and Ikeda government behind the smokescreen of the "South Korea-Japan Talks" clamouring about the "economic cooperation between civilians before normalised diplomatic relations," entered the practical stage.

According to press reports, Japan will export from this year a large amount of raw materials and equipment worth 30 million dollars annually to South Korea.

These materials and installations will mainly be alloted to existing South Korean factories now at a stanstill due to the shortage of fund and to some factories to be newly erected. Most of them will be concentrated on processing and assembling factories. In that case, it is said, 30-40 per cent of South Korean industrial production will fall into the hand of the Japanese capital.

Through the so-called "Bonded Processing and Trade" the Japanese monopolies are scheming to expand the export of their goods including old installations and establish a depending industry in South Korea. They intend to process in South Korea by use of cheap labour force their raw material brought there free of duty and scoop up colonial super-profit by selling the products in the South Korean market and shipping out part of them.

South Korean paper Hankook Ilbo wrote in its editorial of Feb. 10:

"The Japanese side seeks to kill two birds with one stone in the South Korea-Japan Bonded Processing and Trade." Its purpose is to export its surplus installations, utilize the cheap labour in South Korea and explore a market in South Korea while shipping out a certain amount of minerals and marine products needed to it."

As is clear in the above, the so-called "Bonded Processing and Trade" is a wily aggressive means of the Japanese militarists o tighten their economic clutches on South Korea.

With no amount of words can the Japanese imperialists cover up their sinister plot to invade South Korea again under the cloak of "Bonded Processing and Trade."

N. Korean Writer Han Sul Ya Denounces Re-invasion of S. Korea by Japanese Militarists

Han Sul Ya, Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Literary and Art Unions of Korea, denounced in a statement of March 11 the Japanese militarists who, at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, are openly stretching through the backstage dealing of the "South Korea-Japan Talks" their claws of reinvasion to South Korea which they had long been dreaming of.

He said:

Chairman Han Sul Ya

The U.S. imperialists are working feverishly to frame up the "Northeast Asia Military Alliance" for propping up their colonial rule facing bankruptcy in South Korea by banding together the Pak Chung Hi military gangsters and the Ikeda Government and mobilizing the Japanese militarists, and furthermore, for reorganizing their aggressive system in Asia which is falling to pieces rapidly.

Dancing to the drum beating of the U.S. imperialists in such aggressive intrigues, the Japanese militarists are striving to realize by hook or by crook their old dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" and restore their old position as colonial marauders in South Korea.

The Japanese militarists are pulling their full weight on seizing the power of control over the South Korean economy now facing ruin.

They are out to turn South Korea into their colony by grasping, first of all, its economic artery. It was by the same method that the Japanese imperialists committed aggression on Korea 60 years ago.

Under the urge of the U.S. imperialists, the Ikeda Government and Pak Chung Hi hordes have staged the so-called "South Korea-Japan political talks" in Tokyo since March 12 and are out to "solve" the "pending questions" in a package and realize the "normalization of diplomatic relations."

This serves to show that the intrigues of the Ikeda-Pak Chung Hi outfit, minions of U.S. imperialism, have entered the stage of ensuring the Japanese annexation of South Korea by "legal" means.

A crushing blow should immediately be dealt to such frenzy of the U.S. imperialists, the sworn enemy of the Korean people, and their servile bootlickers.

For this, the U.S.-manipulated "South Korea-Japan Talks" should be smashed first of all and the hand of reaggression stretched by the Japanese militarists to South Korea should be cut off.

The Korean people of today are not the Korean people 60 years ago.

We should throw the invading Japanese samurai into the raging waves of the Korean strait, sweep away the Pak Chung Hi military gangsters and drive out the U.S. imperialists to the last man.

I appeal to the North and South Korean writers and artists to rise up resolutely for the unification of the fatherland and the prosperity of the nation.

Han Sul Ya declared in conclusion:

The collusion between the Japanese imperialists and Pak Chung Hi clique under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists runs counter to the fundamental interests of the Japanese people and presents a menace to all the peaceloving peoples. This is why the Japanese people are today waging a daily mounting struggle against the criminal "Sonth Korea-Japan Talks."

The sinister aggressive design of the U.S. and Japanese imperialists and the traitorous intrigues of the Pak Chung Hi clique will certainly be foiled by the united might of the Korean people and the unanimous denunciation of the world sensible people including the Japanese people who love peace.

.....good at handling chopsticks. —Che Jun—

Korean Revolution Museum

—Valuable Exhibits Showing National Liberation Struggle on Display— (1)

The Korean Revolution Museum reopened in January of last year with a greater number of exhibits.

The Museum is situated beside the Kim Il Sung Square near the Daidong River.

On display in a systematic way inside the building are valuable exhibits showing the struggle of Korean people against foreign aggressors and feudal rulers from the 1860's until August 15, 1945, when our country was liberated from the yoke of the Japanese imperialist colonial rule, particularly the anti-Japanese partisan struggle led by Marshal Kim Il Sung.

The following is the first of the serials to introduce to our readers the history of Korean revolution, through documents in the Museum.—Ed.

Outside view of the Korean Revolution Museum

Soon after a visitor enters the building, he is greeted by the marble statue of Marshal Kim Il Sung at the end of the central stair.

He goes into the first show-room, looking up with love and respect at the beloved Marshal—the Marshal who through the long and arduous anti-Japanese partisan struggles, encouraged the 30 million Korean people to the struggle of justice for national liberation when dark clouds hovered over them, and now is leading the people to victory and glory.

In the first show-room, appearing before a visitor is an impressive sculpture of heroic anti-Japanese partisans raining fire on Japanese imperialist aggressors pouncing on them like hungry wolves. Beside the sculpture is a map of Korea, fringed with small national flags, showing in golden yellow relief our beloved fatherland—the fatherland with a glorious culture and a 5,000-year-old history, which our senior revolutionists defended to the death during their tortuous struggles against the enemy.

Above the map is the dazzling national flag of the DPRK as if boasting of the glory of the fatherland.

Statue of Marshal Kim Il Sung at the central stair of the Museum

Our beautiful fatherland,
Rich in gold and silver,
With mountains and rivers,
Radiant in the morning;

Every line of the national anthem carved on both sides of the flag is sure to arouse in the visitor's heart boudless love for the fatherland.

"It is of great importance for us to inherit the revolutionary tradition. To our Party and people is handed down the revolutionary patriotism of the revolutionists who courageously defended the fatherland and the nation against foreign aggressors. This patriotic revolutionary tradition is valuable and honorable to our Party and the people. Only when we inherit the revolutionary tradition, we can convince ourselves that we will win just as our senior revolutionists came off victorious in their past struggle for revolution, and we can also foster ardent patriotism in all the people and impart a revolutionary fighting spirit to them." (Premier Kim Il Sung)

The foregoing teaching by Premier Kim Il Sung on the study of revolutionary tradition is woven in relief in a framed carpet.

General strike of workers in Wonsan in Jan. of 1929 (above)
Exhibits showing revolutionary movements of workers and peasants from the close of the 1920's to the beginning of 1930's (below)

Entering the next show-room, a visitor will see, at first, historical documents and relics showing the Korean people's struggles in the late 19th century against foreign invaders and feudal rulers.

In the latter half of the 19th century, the period of transition of capitalism to imperialism during which the world was thrown into a blood bath tub, the U.S. and other capitalist powers bent on grasping new colonies, began stretching their aggressive claws to our country.

These materials enable visitors to visualize vividly the scenes of capitalist big powers invading our country and of patriotic people heroically fighting against them. Particularly, a large amount of documents and other materials relating to the March 1 Uprising, which occurred under the influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution, are so interesting that visitors leave them with much reluctance.

Though unsuccessful, the March 1 Uprising showed the Korean people's revolutionary fighting spirit to the whole world, dealing a serious blow at the colonial rule over Korea by Japanese imperialism. And this uprising marked a new stage in our people's movement for national liberation.

Documents on the labor movement of the 1920's are a graphic illustration of the rapidly growing labor movement in our country. Among them are particularly interesting materials showing the revolutionary upsurge of workers' and farmers' movements from the late 20's through the early 30's.

During the period, workers and farmers launched an unprecedentedly strong fight against Japanese imperialism, which intensified the suppression of our revolutionary and patriotic forces, while stepping up its policy of aggression against China.

The records on the general strike of workers in Wonsan in 1929, rioting of workers of the Shinheung Mine in 1930, uprising of farmers in Danchun in 1930 and other farmers' and students' fightings against Japanese imperialism—these remind visitors of the scale and energy of the anti-Japanese struggle waged by workers and other toiling people.

A picture depicting the March 1 Uprising

Synchronizing with the revolutionary advance of the masses at home, popular uprisings broke out one after another in Korean-residing areas in the North-East district of China.

The map of East Manchuria marked with dots showing the places where larger anti-Japanese riots broke out, and materials on the "Chusu Uprising (1931)" and "Chun Hwang Uprising(1932)," explain convincingly how powerfully compatriots in that district struggled against barbarous suppression by Japanese imperialism.

The movements of the Korean people for national liberation, which saw upsurge in the early 30's as these materials show, demanded, first of all, a firm leading power for our revolutionary movement. This was the urgent and fully mature demand of the times for developing the national liberation movement of our country.

(Continued to next issue)

New Historical Monument to be Erected

PYONGYANG, March 14 (KCNA)–A "Monument to People's Heroes" is now under construction in Bonchung, Ryanggang Province, a battle site of the glorious anti-Japanese Armed struggle of the Korean communists, led by Marshal Kim Il Sung.

It will be a grand monument consiting of a flag 40 metres high and three figures 7.5 metres in height standing before the flag mast. A huge red banner carved on marble will form a background of the figures in relief.

A big statue of Marshal Kim Il Sung will also be erected in Bochunbo.

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